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No. 36504

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956.

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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

NATO Evolves
A New Look

OF the many problems confronting NATO in its self-appointed task of re-organisation, none is more important or trickier than that of readjusting its military forces and potential.

It is recognised there is a need for a re-appraisal of the strategic needs of today and a necessity for some military re-thinking. And this is governed by three cogent reasons. Firstly, the effect on all military planning of the existence of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons; secondly, a sense of a certain relaxation of international tension; thirdly the serious economic burden of large armaments.

The problem thus raised has to be tackled by NATO through a continuous process of planning—an "annual review" based on three factors: assessment of the international situation, and of its potential dangers; computation by the military experts of the military requirements; correlation of military requirements and of economic possibilities. Finally comes the allocation of "force goals" to each member.

THE process is somewhat comparable to that which goes on every year in every national government, but with NATO it is carried out on an international scale. The system is the most important evolution that has taken place since the foundation of NATO itself. It involves a measure of military and economic co-operation hardly foreseen when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed seven years ago.

Though force of circumstances have brought about this development, it has come gradually and not suddenly. There has been no formal acceptance of any limitation of sovereignty. But the custom has been established, and is not now questioned. The NATO powers now accept the principle that, in a wide field, which affects fundamental issues of financial and economic policy, none of them will take major decisions without full consultation and agreement between the partners. It is, in a way, a quiet revolution.

THE task of reaching agreement between the governments of independent states, each democratically responsible to its own parliament and electorate, is never an easy one. There are signs, for example, that the process of agreeing on "force goals" as a result of this year's "annual review," may be more difficult than in earlier years. A new situation has been created by the current "soft look" of Soviet foreign policies, and there are many complex factors to be taken into consideration.

Nevertheless the principle that defence problems can only be settled in NATO by agreement between all the allies is now accepted. Carried into effect, it will mean that, instead of "drifting apart" there will be, among the NATO partners, a closer integration of policies than ever before. It is such solidarity that provides the best and strongest defence for the free world.

'HITLER ON THE NILE'

Sefton Delmer, the man who was expelled from Egypt earlier this week, writes about "Hitler on the Nile" and the Suez grab in tomorrow's China Mail.

Don't miss this penetrating report about the decision that shook the world, written by a famous foreign correspondent. It is only one of the highlights in tomorrow's feature-packed China Mail. Watch out also for these:

★ Sir Beverley Baxter writes on the new vice wave in London.

★ No. 2 in the China Mail success course. How to talk your way into a job.

★ Genius in Gao! Leslie Ayre tells the story of O. Henry.

There are also your favourite features as well including Jane Roberts film reviews, three pages of local and overseas pictures, special sections for women, children and sportsmen, cartoons, comic strips — all in the China Mail.

TODAY'S SUEZ NEWS AT A GLANCE

Here is today's Suez Canal at a glance:
The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and U.S. finished their conference in London yesterday and issued a communique calling for a 24-nation conference on August 16 to internationalise the Canal.

Three Royal Navy aircraft carriers carrying reinforcements will sail for the Mediterranean next week, the Admiralty announced. The Air Ministry announced several squadrons of Canberra jet bombers had left for the Middle East.

Egyptian official circles rejected the Western proposal for international control of the Suez Canal. Cairo was reported "outwardly calm" in spite of Anglo-French military preparations.

Various Egyptian organisations, unions and syndicates pledged their support for the President. 15,000 French nationals have been advised by the Cairo Embassy to leave Egypt.

About 2,000 Americans living in Egypt have been told by the U.S. Embassy to "rest assured" they would be promptly informed if future developments should make their evacuation advisable.

On his return to France from London, the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau said he felt most nations invited to the London conference would adhere to the Western viewpoint that the Canal should be internationalised.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, accompanied by Mr. Robert Murphy, deputy Under-Secretary of State left London for Washington at the completion of the Big Three talks. Mr. Dulles said: "I think we made solid progress."

BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE OUT

1. Egypt's Action Condemned
2. 24-Nation Talks Proposed
'CANAL MUST REMAIN UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL'

London, Aug. 2.

Britain, France and the United States tonight proposed a 24-nation conference to be held in London on August 16 to consider the establishment of international control over the Suez Canal.

In a communique issued after five days of talks here, the Western Big Three condemned Egypt's nationalisation of the waterway last week as "arbitrary and unilateral."

They deplored what they described as Egypt's "denial of fundamental human rights" by compelling the employees of the Suez Canal Company to work under threat of imprisonment.

The countries invited are Egypt, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Britain, Russia, Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Western Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Persia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, and the United States.

This provided for the benefit of all the world that the international character of the Canal would be perpetuated for all time, irrespective of the expiration of the concessions of the universal Suez Canal Company.

Egypt's Statement

Egypt as recently as October, 1954, recognised that the Suez Canal is "a waterway economically, commercially and strategically, of international importance," and renewed its determination to uphold the Convention of 1888.

The universal Suez Canal Company has always had an international character in terms of its shareholders, directors and operating personnel and in terms of its responsibility to assure its efficient functioning as an international waterway.

In 1888 all the great powers then principally concerned with the international character of the Canal and its free, open and secure use without discrimination joined in the treaty and convention of Constantinople.

Here is the text of the three-power communique:

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States join in the following statement:

Nation's Rights

(1) They have taken note of the recent action of the Government of Egypt whereby it attempts to nationalise and take over the assets and the responsibilities of the universal Suez Canal Company. This Company was organised in Egypt in 1858 under a franchise to build the Suez Canal and operate it until 1908.

(2) They do not question the right of Egypt to enjoy and exercise all the powers of a fully sovereign and independent nation, including the generally

recognised right, under appropriate conditions, to nationalise assets, not impressed with an international interest, which are subject to its political authority.

But the present action involves far more than a simple act of nationalisation. It involves the arbitrary and unilateral seizure by one nation of an international agency which has the responsibility to maintain and to operate the Suez Canal so that all the signatories, to and beneficiaries of, the treaty of 1888 can effectively enjoy the use of an international waterway upon which the economy, commerce, and security of much of the world depends.

This seizure is the more serious in its implications because it was made for the purpose of enabling the Government of Egypt to make the canal serve the purely national purposes of the Egyptian Government rather than the international purpose established by the Convention of 1888.

Threatened

Furthermore, they deplore the fact that as an incident to its seizure the Egyptian Government has had recourse to what amounts to a denial of fundamental human rights by compelling employees of the Suez Canal Company to continue to work under threat of imprisonment.

(3) They consider that the action taken by the Government of Egypt, having regard to all the attendant circumstances, threatens the freedom and security of the Canal as guaranteed by the Convention of 1888. This makes it necessary that steps be taken to assure that the parties to that convention and all other nations entitled to enjoy its benefits shall, in fact, be assured of such benefits.

(4) They consider that steps should be taken to establish operating arrangements under an international system designed to ensure the continuity of operation of the Canal as guaranteed by the Convention of October 29, 1888, consistent

ly with legitimate Egyptian interests.

(5) To this end they propose that a conference should promptly be held of parties to the Convention and other nations having a legitimate interest in the Canal. The invitations to such a conference, to be held in London, on August 16, 1956, will be extended by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments named in the annex to this statement.

US To Take Part

The governments of France and the United States are ready to take part in the conference.

An annex to the statement said: Parties to the convention of 1888—Egypt, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, Russia.

Other nations largely concerned in the use of the Canal either through ownership of tonnage or pattern of trade: Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, United States.

Pineau's Statement

Paris, Aug. 2.
The French Foreign Minister M. Pineau said on his return to Paris tonight that after a difficult beginning, due in part to the absence of the American Secretary of State, the London conference yesterday took a turn which was "infinitely for the better."

The Foreign Secretary, speaking to reporters at Villacoublay airport, said: "I think we (France and Britain) have made the American government understand the major importance which Great Britain and France give to the Egyptian problem."

M. Pineau said that the common declaration, issued in London tonight, indicated the desire of the United States to bring about a solution of international control of the Canal.

The first reactions to today's Big Three decision to call a 24-nation conference on the international control of the Suez Canal were favourable.

Only in France, one of the three, powers which decided to call the conference, did officials show some misgivings.

Diplomatic officials in Paris said the communique, which France signed with Britain and the United States, appeared to be out of tune with the vigorous tone of a motion passed a few hours before by the French National Assembly.

This said President Nassor's behaviour constituted "a permanent threat to peace," and called for "energetic measures" to deal with the situation.

EDEN'S OTHER CRISIS

London, Aug. 2.

Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative Government today appealed to industry and labour for new belt-tightening to head off inflation threats.

A government communique issued after urgent meetings with union leaders, private industry and the nationalised industries said:

"The mounting severity of foreign competition renders it more urgent than ever to break the cost-price spiral."

Progress toward price-holding has been encouraging and exports showed a "substantial increase" so far this year.

The improvement is "by no means sufficient" for Britain to keep her head above water financially.

Warning On Suez

Sir Anthony last night interrupted Suez crisis conference to talk to the three sections of industry, indicating the gravity of his own thoughts about the situation.

Sir Anthony said the Suez crisis might "gravely upset" Britain's precarious economic situation. He referred to the threatened cutting-off of Britain's oil supplies, most of which come through the Canal from the Middle East.

He warned business leaders that gasoline rationing might have to be introduced if the Canal was barred to British tankers. The Prime Minister appealed to unions and business to refrain from wage demands and heavy profit-taking which threaten to price Britain out of world markets.—United Press.

CONSENT NOT GIVEN

Boston, Aug. 3.
Governor Herter of Massachusetts told a press conference that if his name was placed in nomination for Vice President at the Republican Convention, it would be without his consent.

He said it should be obvious he would not consent to become a convention floor rival of Mr. Nixon, "considering the fact that I have declared for my friend Dick Nixon, and shall place him in nomination."

In answer to reporters' questions, however, the Governor agreed that any delegate could place his name in nomination, without his consent.—Reuter.

Japan Puts Plan For Peace Treaty

Moscow, Aug. 2.

Japanese sources disclosed today that the draft peace treaty which the Foreign Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu submitted to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov on Tuesday consists of 14 articles, 11 of which were agreed upon by both sides during the London talks.

It was understood that the three new articles provide:

★ Conclusion of a trade agreement on a most favoured nation basis, with a proposal for a customs and freedom of navigation agreement.

★ The Soviet Union unconditionally supports Japan's admission to the United Nations.

★ Agreement by the Soviet Union to withdraw from Japanese-claimed territories.

It was also understood that Mr. Shigemitsu proposed that trade and free navigation be resumed immediately after conclusion of a peace treaty and before any trade agreement is actually signed.—United Press.

NEW ZEALANDER CHARGED WITH VISA RACKET

Rome, Aug. 2.

Police reported today they have charged a 35-year-old New Zealander as the ringleader of a gang giving false visas to Italian emigrants to Australia.

The New Zealander, Ewan Cecil Wright, worked several years for the Australian Legation in Rome. He was dismissed seven months ago.

An Italian, 33-year-old Basilio G. Pappalardo, provided Wright with a list of would-be Italian emigrants who had failed their medical examination.

The two then approached about 80 emigrants and told them he could provide the visas, which he did with form from a Rome printer. He charged about 200,000 Lire per visa.

Wright told officers he threw the forms in the Tiber. Police are continuing their investigation.—United Press.

Cyprus Schools Taken Over

Nicosia, Aug. 2.

The British Army has requisitioned a number of Greek Cypriot schools and institutions in the Nicosia area, it was learned tonight.

A British Army spokesman refused to comment on reports that the buildings were being prepared to house troops reinforcements expected in Cyprus on account of the Suez Canal situation.—France Press.

Two Killed

Jerusalem, Aug. 2.

The Near East Arab Radio said today two members of the Jordan National Guard were killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol at Beisan yesterday.—United Press.

Dean Of Canterbury

Moscow, Aug. 2.

Dr. Howlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, today arrived in Moscow. There the Soviet news agency said.

He is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.—Reuter.

CHRISTOPHER GETS HIS TOY REVOLVER BACK

Singapore, Aug. 2.

Nine-year-old Christopher Elliot, an English schoolboy, is getting his toy revolver back from the Singapore customs — but his father has to take out a permit for it.

Christopher, who flew into Singapore yesterday from England to spend school holidays with his parents in Malaya, burst into tears when customs officers impounded his toy. They considered it too realistic and that "if it fell into wrong hands it could be just as effective as a genuine revolver."

Fires Pellets

Today his father, Major B.W.T. Elliot, consulted the Controller of Customs, Mr. R. B. Tufnell. It was pointed out to him that the toy came within the definition of a firearm because it looked like one and actually ejected "bullets"—small pellets.

But Mr. Tufnell said he would arrange with the police for a licence for it and, a little later, Major Elliot and a happy Christopher left for the Federation of Malaya.—Reuter.

Kirk Douglas Objects To Starring In Disney Film

Hollywood, Aug. 2.

Film actor Kirk Douglas has filed a \$415,000 "invasion of privacy" suit against producer Walt Disney and several television companies for allegedly showing without authorization films on television said to have been on a social visit to Mr. Douglas's home.

The suit declared that last spring the Douglas family was invited to Mr. Disney's home for a social visit.

During the day Mr. Disney had films made of Mr. Douglas riding a miniature railway train with his children.

Mr. Douglas alleged that by showing this film on television programme called "Disneyland" on April 4, the defendants "betrayed and violated his privacy and personal security."—China Mail Special.

Strike Ends

Singapore, Aug. 2.

About 100 workers who have been on strike in the United Engineers foundry have agreed to end the dispute.—Reuter.

Parliament Up

London, Aug. 2.

Parliament adjourned tonight for the summer recess. It is due to reassemble on October 23.—Reuter.



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LORD READING

Honour For Japanese Prince

Colombo, Aug. 2. Prince Mikasa, youngest brother of the Emperor of Japan, will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Ceylon University during his fortnight's visit to Ceylon this month to take part in the Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

The Prince, accompanied by Princess Mikasa, will arrive here in a special aircraft on August 17, and drive in state to the Queen's House, official residence of the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

According to the official programme of the tour released today, the Prince next day will open a meditation centre in Colombo while Princess Mikasa will visit two social service institutions.

Later that day the royal visitors will go to Kandy, where, after planting commemorative trees in the royal botanical gardens, they will dine with the Prime Minister, Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike.

VISIT TEMPLE

On August 21 they will visit the famous Temple of the Tooth. At an old palace near the temple they will meet Kandyan chiefs dressed in traditional costume.

Next day the Prince will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Ceylon University, Peradeniya, four miles from Kandy.

Later he will deliver a convocation address at the university. An exposition of the tooth relic will also be held during the day in honour of the visitors.

During the second week of their stay the Japanese royal guests will go sightseeing before leaving for home on August 30.—China Mail Special.

Milking Resources For Aswan Dam Unacceptable

London, Aug. 2.

Lord Reading, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Lords today Colonel Gamal Nasser had proved himself "beyond doubt, hostile, rancorous and irresponsible."

Speaking in a debate on Egypt's nationalisation of the Suez Canal he said:

"We cannot accept the proposition that a vast international service such as the Canal supplies shall be recklessly milked of its resources for the construction of a dam for the internal benefit of Egypt alone."

Lord Alton, former Labour Prime Minister, said the seizure of the Canal was only part of a much wider problem.

"If our objective is an international waterway, our means of attaining our end must also be international," he said.

World Opinion

"It is essential to carry the greater part of world opinion with us," he declared.

Lord Stansgate, Labour, said he could not see that legally speaking Colonel Nasser had done anything in the breaking of the law. He did not think Colonel Nasser wanted to make trouble but to justify his revolution. To do that he must have money, must have the Aswan Dam and irrigate the desert.

In Washington Mr. John Hollister, Director of the International Co-operation Administration (ICA), said today the United States had not cut off aid to Egypt after the Egyptian Government nationalised the Suez Canal.

Hollister, speaking at a Press conference, said the United States earmarked 27 million dollars in economic aid for Egypt for the fiscal year 1957 but was not bound in any way to deliver this.

He said this principle applied to Egypt as it did to all beneficiaries of American aid.

Big Three Decisions

Hollister said the United States at present was delivering small amounts of aid to Egypt worth only several thousand dollars. He said no substantial aid had been supplied to Egypt since the Canal was nationalised.

American foreign aid officials will from now on take into account the decisions made at the Big Three Suez Canal conference in London when allocating aid to Egypt.

Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, Soviet Foreign Minister, was understood to have discussed the Canal situation with the Italian

Ambassador to Moscow, Signor Mario Di Stefano, whom he received in a courtesy visit today.

Although the visit was of a protocol nature, it was believed that the greater part of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the situation arising out of Egypt's nationalisation of the Canal.

Points In Common

It was believed that Italy was more concerned with the maintenance of free navigation than with the problem of nationalisation.

On the basis of this, and of the "moderation" speech by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, on Tuesday, observers here believed that the two governments might have found certain points in common in their approach to the Suez problem.

—Reuter & France-Press.

MISSING COUPLE MURDERED?

London, Aug. 2. The London Daily Express said today that tribesmen may have murdered a 32-year-old American and carried off the pretty Swedish girl he was about to marry.

In a dispatch from its correspondent in Kabul, Afghanistan, the Express said the tribesmen are believed to have murdered Peter Winant, nephew of former US Ambassador in London, John G. Winant.

Winant and his fiancée, 25-year-old Gunnel Gunnerson, disappeared two months ago seven days after leaving Kabul on a hitch-hiking trip to Europe. They were last heard of in the North Afghan town of Shibghah—20 miles from the Russian frontier.

PIECE OF PROPERTY

The Express said that "in this fanatically Moslem country where a woman is regarded as a piece of property to be stolen just like a goat or a blanket, the most likely theory is that Winant was killed in his sleeping bag and the girl carried off to a purdah compound."

"But she too may now have been murdered because of fears caused by a joint American-Afghan expedition just back from an enquiry mission along the trail the couple took."

"US Embassy officials discount a Burgess-McLean type flight to Russia."

Mr. Lincoln White, spokesman for the State Department, said in Washington that there was no truth, so far as was known here, in the report.

GREATLY DISTRESSED

Mr. White said Mr. Frederick Winant, father of Peter Winant, was greatly distressed at the report which he had heard over the radio.

He also said there was nothing to the romantic angle in the British paper alleging they were engaged. He said they were just youngsters making their way home after doing a job in Sweden.—United Press.

JUNGLE WAR TRAINING

Adelaide, Aug. 2. "Alligator George" in the Flinders Ranges, South Australia, is to be used by the Army to train troops in jungle warfare, in spite of protests from naturalists.

The Army said that Australia's military commitments in Southeast Asia made it necessary to carry out jungle warfare training.—China Mail Special.

Cairo Journalist Warned

Cairo, Aug. 2. The Egyptian authorities have ordered the Cairo correspondent of the New York Daily News, Mr. Ima El Korashi, an Egyptian, not to send any more reports to his newspaper, the Information Department announced today.

This was because he had reported that Egypt had hired Russians to work as Suez Canal pilots, which was "completely untrue," the Department said.

Two correspondents of British daily newspapers were ordered expelled from Egypt yesterday.—Reuter.

Human Error Could Touch Off War

New Orleans, Aug. 2.

A guided missile authority warned today that the nation's push-button defences would create a grave danger of human error that could touch off a global war "by accident."

Mr. T. F. Walkowicz, national director of the Air Force Association, said normal human error could be compounded by today's great technological advances and cause international missiles to be launched by mistake.

Mr. Walkowicz was one of nine top leaders of the Air Force who took part in the nation's first public presentation of the guided missile programme.

Mr. Walkowicz said that an electrical storm of sunspots "could give the impression through radar of an attack by nuclear missiles" and warned that the immediate result would be retaliation and war.

"War by accident—it's so simply possible that it's frightening," said Mr. Walkowicz.—United Press.

Steel Agreement Now In Sight

New York, Aug. 2.

Agreement between US Steel and the United Steel Workers' Union signalled an expected end to the crippling \$2 billion steel strike today.

An authoritative source told the United Press last night that the Steel Corporation and the steel workers have agreed on all contract issues.

US steel traditionally sets the pattern for the rest of the industry and other companies are expected to fall in line and conclude formal contracts with the USW.

Third Longest

The strike, the third longest in the 20-year history of steel-labour negotiations, has idled 850,000 steel workers for 33 days.

Negotiators for the USW and the 12 leading steel producers have been conducting marathon talks since yesterday in an effort to put the finishing touches on formal contracts.

Informed sources said there was "an excellent" chance the contracts would be signed today.

A back-to-work order hinged on the signing of formal contracts. The companies have indicated they will sign individual agreements with the union simultaneously or not at all. Only a last-minute hitch in talks between the USW and the other companies can delay settlement.

Non-economic Issues

All the economic issues in the drawn-out dispute that has cost around \$50 million a day were settled last Friday when the union and the industry signed an unprecedented three-year no-strike pact.

However, non-economic issues such as working conditions at individual plants had to be concluded before final contracts could be signed.

The end of the strike will not mean a general back-to-work movement immediately. Because of the time required to get the plants back into production, the bulk of the strikers probably will not return to the mills until Monday.—United Press.

TALKING TERRORISTS OUT OF JUNGLE

Singapore, Aug. 2.

A local Indian amateur dramatic troupe is touring the Malayan Federation in an effort to induce the few remaining Indian terrorists in the jungle to surrender.

The troupe, government-sponsored and working with the psychological warfare teams of the Malayan Department of Information, is composed of members from all walks of life, including a teacher and a taxi driver.

It has visited such notorious bandit-infested districts as Kluang, Sungai Siput, the Cameron Highlands, Taph and Sungai.

PASS ON INFORMATION "We pass on information to our audiences on how they can help in inducing the Indian terrorists to surrender and the privileges they will enjoy if they give up their struggle against law and order," said Mr. A. Tharumadurai, leader of the troupe.

The troupe's programme includes classical dances, comic sketches and talks on citizenship, co-operative movement and day-to-day Malayan emergency.—Reuter.

Students Aid Sightless

Canberra, Aug. 2. Asian students in Sydney have presented the Royal Blind Society of New South Wales with a £A400 cheque (£320 sterling), the proceeds of a concert organised to entertain Australian friends and to acknowledge hospitality extended by them.—The External Affairs Department announced.—China Mail Special.

RITUAL JAPANESE LAKE-SPIRIT DANCE



Dressed in traditional ceremonial robes of embroidered silk, wearing gold crowns with tinkling ornaments, these young Japanese girls are dancing in homage to the spirit said to live beneath the waters of Lake Kawaguchi-Ko at Oshima. This Shinto rite is an ancient one; the girls chosen to perform practice for a year beforehand. The dance is carried out to the beat of drums on a lakeside jetty overlooked by Mount Fuji. To remind the dancers that there must be no word spoken in the presence of the lake spirit, the girls wear rope halters tied round their jaws.—Express Photo.

US Unable To Reach Agreement With Saudis For Air Base

Washington, Aug. 2.

After nearly two months of negotiations the United States and Saudi Arabia are still far apart on a new American lease for the vital Dhahran air base, informed sources said today.

They said there is little chance of concluding a new agreement before the end of this month. Any such agreement must be approved by King Saud, who is about to leave Saudi Arabia on a month's visit to Afghanistan and Indonesia. The big air base at Dhahran is located on the Persian Gulf within easy striking distance of Russia's Baku oil fields. The 1951 agreement giving the United States the use of the base expired on June 18, and American Ambassador George Whitworth has been trying to work out a new five-year lease since early in June.

Kept Secret

Officials have kept secret the exact demands Saudi Arabia is making in return for renewal of the base agreement. But it was learned that lower level Saudis at one point suggested unofficially that the United States should pay a \$50 million yearly rental. The Saudis probably would like some of this in arms for their budding armed forces.

Going Slowly

While the negotiations for renewal of the base are going slowly, American officials refuse to give up hope that a new agreement will be concluded. They note that the original 1951 lease required a full year to negotiate.

State Department officials have flatly denied reports that the United States is considering quitting the Dhahran base and moving it to nearby Qatar, a British-protected region on the Persian Gulf. It is understood responsible officials feel it would be only a matter of time until native people in Qatar take control of their own territory and perhaps force foreign military influences out.—United Press.

Twining Wants A-Weapons

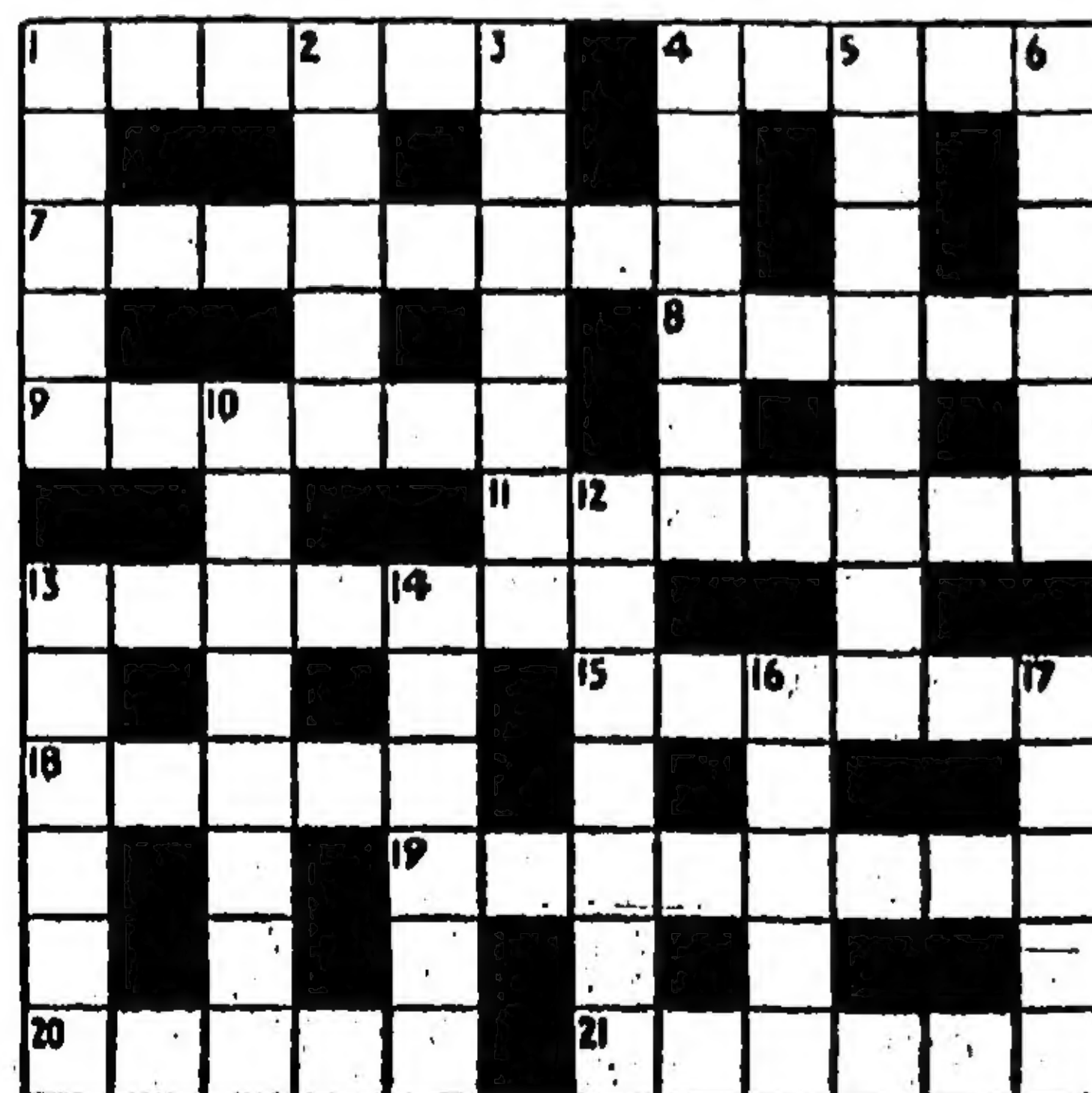
Washington, Aug. 2. General Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, advocated reducing United States armed forces aid and relying more on new atomic weapons when he appeared before a Senate group recently.

His evidence, censored for security reasons, was released tonight. He called for building forces around nuclear weapons, adding "in this way we could reduce our forces considerably." Nuclear weapons were here to stay and would be used in war, he declared.

The new forces could be used in world wars and smaller wars, General Twining said. "The main thing is you cannot have everything," he went on. "I think the British realize this, and I think maybe the Russians have found this out too." General Twining, who appeared before the Senate before he left for his Moscow visit, said he had asked for 23,000 million dollars for the Air Force in the fiscal year beginning next July 1 and he warned that its needs in the two following years would be even higher.

He also spoke of research projects including intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear-powered bombers, the "chemical bomber," radar and guided missiles. The chemical bomber, a highly secret project, is believed to involve powerful new fuels and a radical power plant based on experience in the fields of rockets and missiles.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Accent (6).
- 4 Throw out (5).
- 7 Lazy (8).
- 8 Waken (5).
- 9 Special aptitude (6).
- 11 Precious stone (7).
- 13 Put back (7).
- 15 Endured (8).
- 18 Sever (5).
- 19 Friendly (6).
- 20 Trick (5).
- 21 Vegetables (6).

DOWN

- 1 Rapid (5).
- 2 Run off (5).
- 3 Protect (7).
- 4 Freedom of access (6).
- 5 Spanish (5).
- 6 Traditional story (6).
- 10 Harkened (8).
- 12 Softening (7).
- 13 Reposed (7).
- 14 Elaborately adorned (6).
- 16 Serpent (5).
- 17 Altire (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Etna, 4 Railway, 6 Loud, 9 Oral, 10 Portion, 11 Over, 12 Anow, 14 Entreat, 17 Verse, 19 Began, 22 Drenched, 26 Nowt, 27 Rags, 28 Stagger, 29 Unit, 30 Noan, 31 Adhered, 32 Eggs. Down: 2 Throne, 3 Allow, 4 Rupee, 5 Adorn, 6 Lacer, 7 Aroma, 12 Avid, 13 Erro, 15 Edge, 16 Tint, 18 Savour, 20 Shrove, 21 Awaiting, 23 Rated, 24 Angle, 25 Dared.

BRITISH 'SPACEMAN' RAMJET

London, Aug. 3. A British firm today announced production of a "spaceman" ramjet engine capable of more than 2,000 miles per hour at altitudes of 25 miles.

The announcement was made by the Bristol Aero-Engine Company at a security-conscious Press conference.

The manufacturers said their engine was capable of propelling aircraft of the future at speeds of 2,000 miles per hour "plus" at altitudes of 120,000 feet (about 25 miles).

TEN TIMES FASTER "It is a supersonic unit suitable for both guided missiles and manned aircraft," said a spokesman. "It is ten times faster than the conventional jet engine and at high altitude has a superior, highly economical fuel capacity. It is also as good as anything revealed in this specialist field by any other country in the world."

The project took six years to complete and was carried out "with the full backing" of the British Ministry of Supply, which is expected to order some of the ramjets.—United Press.

Lim Makes Progress In London

London, Aug. 2.

Singapore's Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew-hock today met Conservative and Labour members at the House of Commons.

His talks with the Colonial Secretary have been useful for exploratory purposes, he is reported, to have informed them.

He saw the Colonial Secretary for dinner last week and at luncheon on Tuesday this week.

Their explorations of resolutions for Singapore's self-government negotiations are to be continued through correspondence in the hope of finding a formula which will enable next winter's negotiations to succeed where the May negotiations broke down.

Mr. Lim is reported to have made certain proposals to the Colonial Secretary modifying the structure of the defence and security council over which two sides fell out in May.

The Colonial Secretary has apparently decided to give these his consideration.—United Press.

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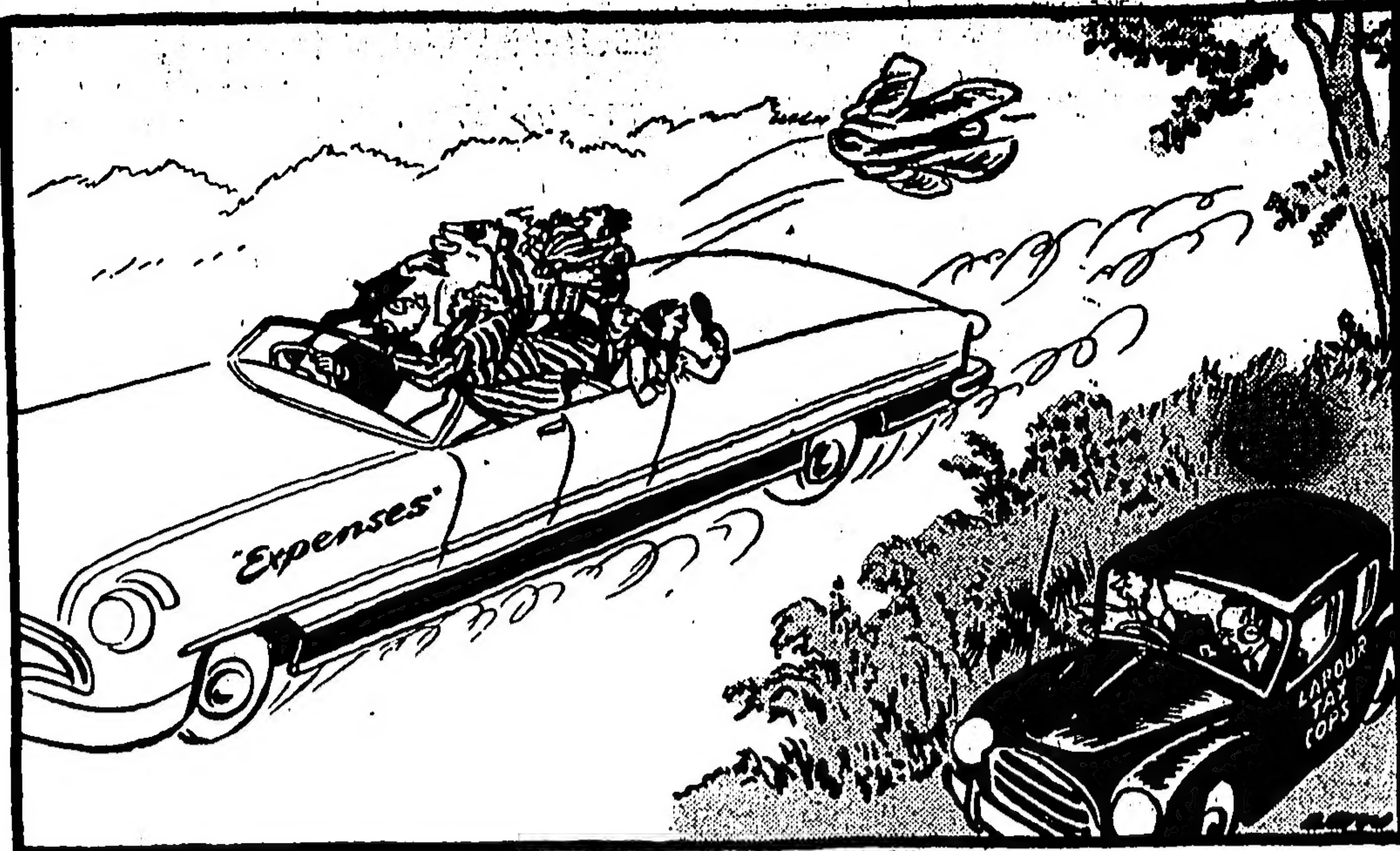
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HOMECOMING TO EMPTY PROMISES

By DAVID LAIDLAW

GIPSY music, salami and brandy at the frontier, complete forgiveness of the heinous offence of having "criminally" fled the country, transport at government expense, a generous subsidy, a house and a job when they reach their home town—these are the promises held out by Communist governments to induce exiles to return from the free world.

Once across the border, however, the repatriates find that few of these promises are honoured.

To the Communists, the exiles are merely pawns in a game. They are not interested in having them back for their own sakes but simply for their propaganda value. Every Russian or East European in exile—and large numbers of refugees make their escape daily—is a living weapon in the Communist way of life. Each one who can be induced to return helps to even the score.

If they can be persuaded to testify that conditions in the home country have improved, that the plight of their compatriots in the free world is dismal, and that they originally fled the country under the influence of "hostile propaganda", so much the better.

The Communists are untiring in their efforts to seek out refugees. Embassy officials and others tell them about the amnesties and the subsidies available, and paint a glowing picture of the life they will lead. Sometimes they are sent newspaper clippings of propaganda articles written by returned exiles; sometimes relatives are forced to write touching letters appealing to them to return, and sometimes threats are used.

WARNINGS

OFTEN these measures misfire. The crew of a Rumanian ship visiting a Greek port, for example, let out that they were allowed to mix with refugees only on condition that they tried to persuade them to return. They warned refugees in confidence that the promises were all hot air.

Relations, too, sometimes warn intending repatriates. One Rumanian refugee in Paris, who had told his parents he was coming back, got a letter advising him to remain in the West, "as the climate in Israel is not at all healthy." They had substituted Israel for Rumania.

What happens to those who do return? Even the young and strong who can work frequently get a very raw deal. There are numerous cases of workers having to abandon the kind of employment for which they have been trained and to accept something inferior.

A Hungarian jockey, for example, who returned to Hungary from Austria with his wife, was given 100 forints (\$1 sterling=82.80 forints) to last him until he found a job. The formalities involved in getting a Labour Book (without which it is impossible to find employment) took one and a half months. Eventually he found a job at the Alga race track, but he was never granted a riding permit, although he repeatedly

applied for one. At last he gave up all hope of being a jockey again and took a job at a State canteen.

The case of Mieczyslaw Blazewski was so bad that it was actually published in the Polish paper, Tygodnik Powszechny in May this year. He was a Pole who married a Frenchwoman and later worked as a miner in Belgium.

Sometimes accounts are received of people being forced to undertake work extremely distasteful to them. A Czech, for example, who was induced to return by the news that his mother was ill, was asked to act as a spy. He objected, saying he wanted to visit his mother. He was told that he could not visit her for the time being. If he would just undertake one mission in Western Germany he would be allowed to resume civilian life.

Faced with this blackmail he agreed. On his return he was told that the first journey had merely been to test his reliability; his real task was yet to come. Realising that he had been tricked, he pretended to fall in with the Communists' plans, but once across the West German frontier, he gave himself up to the authorities.

USELESS

FALSEHOOD

ARRESTED

OCASIONALLY people are treated well at first, only to be arrested later on trumped-up charges. A refugee quoted the case recently of a farmer who had been welcomed and given back his farm, but within a few weeks he had been arrested

for not fulfilling his quota. He was sentenced to seven years' hard labour, and his farm was confiscated.

A particularly mean trick was that played on a Hungarian waiter who was forced to sell his car for practically nothing. He returned from France with his wife in September 1955. A great fuss was made of them, and two waggons were put at their disposal to carry their luggage, including the ill-fated car.

He soon found that as a private person he could not get a car licence. He looked around for a buyer and eventually found one—a doctor who agreed to pay 40,000 forints. Before the deal could be concluded, however, he received a letter from the Budapest centre of "Autokor" (the State car dealers) saying he could only sell the car to them and that they would pay no more than 3,000 forints. If he refused the offer it would be confiscated.

The treatment given to the returned exiles is causing a number of them to attempt to flee once more to the West, thus completely spoiling the propaganda value of their return. The Polish newspaper, Tygodnik Powszechny, seems to have realised this, for it has suggested that in addition to issuing a "cordial, warm invitation" to exiles, the Poles should tell the truth about "our still difficult life."

Another Polish journal, Tygodnik Demokratyczny, deplores the fact that the programmes put out by the Polish radio for Poles abroad gives a picture of life in Poland very different from that given in the national programmes. As the journal points out, listeners to both programmes will note the discrepancies and be convinced not of the "magnificence" of People's Poland, but that "shortages and deficiencies are being covered up by falsehood."

ALREADY MEN ARE FLYING INTO SPACE

By Chapman Pincher

MEN are already flying rocket-ships on the fringe of space. Flying machines which can take off and land vertically like the space-ships of fiction are already in operation.

Giant rockets to fly at speeds approaching the 25,000 miles an hour needed to escape from the earth are already under active development in Britain, the U.S., and Russia.

Scientists are already at work on atomic engines which could power a space-ship to the moon and back.

A miniature "space-station"—an artificial satellite which will circle the earth 250 miles up for weeks without falling—is already being built to be sent up next year.

These five fantastic projects are the best answer to whether space-travel will soon be possible.

It is obvious that they need only to be dove-tailed to provide a space-vehicle which will take off vertically from the ground, reach the speed needed to escape from earth with ample fuel to land on the moon and return safely.

Next year's artificial satellite is to be followed by larger ones already being designed in the U.S. and Russia. It seems likely that a "manned" space-station will be circling the earth permanently in 20 years.

A rocket which could take off from such a refuelling base would need a speed of only 7,000 miles an hour to reach the moon and return. Rockets capable of this speed already exist.

To The Moon

ALL this convinces me that if doctors can enable men to withstand the conditions of space-flight—and they believe they can—the scientists and engineers will do the rest.

"To the moon by 1950" is a realistic project, the experts believe. In view of what they have already achieved I find it difficult to disagree with them.

Let us examine their achievements more closely. The rocket-ships now flying the winged rockets powered with liquid fuels like those which propelled the German V2. After being launched from the belly of a bomber six miles up they have climbed to more than 17 miles and probably higher still.

At this height the pilot is above 88 percent of the earth's atmosphere. The remaining air above him is so thin that whether it is space or not is almost a matter of scientific argument.

The vertical-take-off plane rises from its tail like a Jeff Hawke space-ship, and there are means of boosting it up to 10,000ft. in a few seconds. It lands on its tail gently with little danger to the pilot—a feat once thought to be extremely difficult.

Work on intercontinental ballistic missiles—giant long-

range rockets with speeds up to 10,000 miles an hour has gone ahead so rapidly in the last few months that there is already talk of an intercontinental ballistic vehicle which would carry a man.

The three-decker rocket now being built to take up next year's artificial satellite will reach a speed of 18,000 miles an hour.

A giant rocket now being designed in Britain will guide itself to its target by the stars. Telescopes peering from its nose like expressionless eyes will remain focused on selected stars while the missile flies for hundreds of miles through space.

Pressing Ahead

LIGHTWEIGHT atomic engines for aircraft and rocket propulsion were regarded as "unrealistic" by most scientists three years ago. It would never be possible to reduce the weight of the safety shield enough for an atom-driven engine to be lifted off the ground economically, they thought.

Now the project is realistic enough for Rolls-Royce and several U.S. firms to invest money and top-rank talent in it.

These projects are being pressed ahead with the utmost urgency for military purposes. If they are never used in war, as now seems likely, will they be used for exploring the moon and planets?

My guess is that even if disarmament comes Governments will continue with conquest of space for reasons of national prestige. There is every sign that Russia will force a crackling pace and that Britain and America have no intention of being left behind.

That is why I side with the space-enthusiasts who believe that the man who will first step on to the arid surface of the moon has already been born.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"No, darling! Auntie's already told you that she'll explain all about poor granny when you're a little older!"

DID YOU KNOW?

To retain the polish of your wicker chairs and furniture a little coarse sugar in the water in which they are washed will work wonders. It will also prevent them from creaking when they are dry. We admit that there are other uses for our sugar, for instance why not try making a dark brown cake from our BARBADOS sugar. It's ideal for that sort of thing.

TAIKOO SUGAR

REFINED SINCE 1884

ASWAN MOVES MAKE INDIA WONDER

From STEPHEN HARPER

THE withdrawal of British and United States aid in financing Egypt's Aswan Dam project has shaken the ruling circles of India. The timing of the withdrawal, just when Premier Nehru was chumming with President Nasser in Cairo, is believed to be no coincidence. It is taken as an intended warning that the West's massive aid to India could stop, too.

Whether the withdrawal by the West from Nasser's favourite project was intended that way or not, it represents the West's first political triumph in Asia since the B. and K. tour last summer gave Russia the initiative in the struggle for the sympathies of unaligned India. That struggle is vital because the way that India goes may be followed by most of uncommitted Asia and Africa. With the Soviets, the economic and cultural penetration of India is top priority.

Then surely, you are saying it is a contradiction to call the Aswan decision a triumph for the West in Asia. Not at all.

Aswan is a triumph because it has made India's rulers realise that they cannot do without Western aid.

Until now they have taken aid so much for granted that Aswan has changed all that. It has made India wonder about the 2,000 million in foreign aid she budgeted for in her new five-year plan.

ALARMING THOUGHT

The alarming thought that America might not be certain to underwrite that plan is likely to shake back to reality some of the exponents of India's neutralist, moralistic, which, leans crazily towards "peace-loving" Russians and Chinese.

The Indians know that Western aid, much as petty politicians like to suspect its motives, is more concrete than Russian promises.

I say the Aswan decision is the first glint of hope in the dark morass of Western policies in this part of the world. Now the West must follow through.

Let us have no more hang-dog apologies as the cash is handed out. There is nothing to be ashamed of in saying that aid is given to forestall Communism.

And let us make clear that the full-bellied leaders of these uncommitted Asian countries cannot go on expecting the best of both worlds.

The neutrality that puts its tongue out at the West and holds a hand out to the Communists is not the high morality which Premier Nehru says it is. It is political opportunism—unprincipled blackmail for ever larger slices of help.

It makes countries like Pakistan, who have courage to accept the responsibilities and dangers of alignment with the West, wonder why they

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE is hereby given
that an Interim Dividend of
£2. 0. 0. per share has been
declared in respect of the year
ending 31st December 1956 at
the rate of 1/2.18/16d. per
Dollar.

This Dividend will be pay-
able on or after Monday, 13th
August, at the Offices of the
Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from Friday,
27th July to Saturday, 11th
August, 1956 (both days
inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
MICHAEL W. TURNER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1956.

NOTICE

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will
be closed for the transaction
of public business on Mon-
day, 6th August 1956 (The
first Monday in August).

Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1956.

To ADVERTISERS

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CZECHS ANALYSE THE NEW CULT

'It Is The People Who Make History'

Prague, Aug. 1.

Big names from Napoleon to
Khrushchev have come under scrutiny as
puzzled Czechoslovaks probe the cause
and effect of the cult of personality.

They cropped up in news-
paper explanations of the "evils"
of Stalin's one-man rule in the
Soviet Union and the cult of his
personality and in some Czechoslo-
vak Communist leaders' person-
alities in this country.

Napoleon was brought into the
discussion in an article in the
youth organization's newspaper,
Mladá Fronta, answering a
reader who wanted to know
whether it was the people or
strong individuals who made
history.

Popular Masses

The newspaper replied that the
"popular masses" were the
makers of history, even though
they may not have realized it,
but it added that outstanding
individuals who were the lead-
ing representatives of various
social classes also influenced the
course of history.

The newspaper added that it
would however be a mistake to
think that there would have
been a gap in history if there
had been no Napoleon.

It further stated that nobody
now believes that German
fascism would not have started
World War II if it were not for
Hitler because the decisive
factor was not the will and
power of Hitler but the expan-
sive character of German im-
perialism.

This and other newspapers
defined the cult of personality
as artificially exaggerating some-
one's merits, glossing over his
mistakes and creating a myth of
infallibility about him.

Another reader accused the
newspaper of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Zemedelske Noviny,
of fostering the cult of person-
ality in a report about Mr. Sergei
Khrushchev, son of the Soviet
Communist Party's First Secre-
tary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

The reader complained that
the newspaper had reported that
during the recent visit of his
father and Marshal Nikolai
Bulgakov, Soviet Prime Minister,
to Britain, young Khrushchev
was shown round the Houses of
Parliament and then dined with
the son of Sir Anthony Eden,
the British Prime Minister.

Rejected

The newspaper rejected this
criticism. "Where is any cult of
personality here?" it exclaimed,
and asked if the reader wanted
it to cut out references to a
certain person merely because
he was related to some out-
standing personality.

It added a warning against
"interpreting the concept of the
cult of personality widely and
harshly" and going to the op-
posite extreme of not recognising
personality at all.

"Today if you say you like
some outstanding person you
must be prepared to have a
warning finger levelled at you
accusing you of the cult of per-
sonality," the newspaper com-
plained.

A woman's weekly magazine,
Vlasta, joined in the debate with
an attack on despotic husbands
who, it said, create a personality
cult around themselves at home.

"No member of the family is
allowed to be right except he.
He brooks no criticism and
likes flattery," it said.

The magazine conceded that in
these days it is often the wives
who are guilty of this domestic
tyranny and sometimes even
children.

Drew Rebuke

This drew a rebuke from the
Communist Party newspaper
Rude Pravo that "the fight
against the cult of personality is
a serious thing, and not to be
sought in relations between
husbands and wives, and parents
and children."

Many newspapers said that
before World War II the Czechoslo-
vak bourgeoisie created a cult of
Dr. Tomas Masaryk, founder
and first President of modern
Czechoslovakia.

They gave him, instead of the
Czech and Slovak people, the
credit for liberating their country
from the yoke of the Austro-
Hungarian empire after World
War I and called him the
"President-Liberator," said these
newspapers.

One of Dr. Masaryk's suc-
cessors as President, the late
Hruba Klement Gottwald, who
was first Communist to become
head of the Czechoslovak state,
also suffered from a personality
cult developed around him by
his comrades, according to the
Communist Party newspapers.

Great Merits

Mr. Gottwald, who was
elected President after the Com-
munist came to power here in
1948 and died in 1953, was

wrongly credited with "merits
which belong to the party and
the masses" and an atmosphere
of "untouchability" was created
around him, the party First
Secretary, Mr. Antonin Novotny,
told the party Central Commit-
tee in March.

Although observers interpreted
this as implying that Herr Gott-
wald had tolerated this evil, Mr.
Novotny did not attack Herr
Gottwald himself but emphasised
his "great merits" and "well-
known modesty."

Observers say that there are
further indications that Herr
Gottwald's "downgrading" is
only partial. Buds, statistics
and pictures of him are still
prominently displayed. His en-
cumbered body is still on view to
the public in a mausoleum.

His picture appeared alongside
the Communist "classics"—
Marx, Engels and Lenin—at
Prague's May Day parade.

Busts Vanished

About the same time pictures
and busts of Marshal Stalin
began to vanish from public
places, shops and offices here,
although some are still to be
found.

The Czechoslovaks were slow
to echo the denunciations of the
late Soviet leader in the Soviet
Union and other East European
countries after the Soviet Com-
munist Party Congress last
February.

They have conceded in the
press that it is difficult for
people to see Stalin toppled from
his pedestal after looking on him
for years as their liberator from
German wartime occupation and
the very personification of the
Soviet Union—China Mail
Special.

International Students At Red Cross Meet



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for un-
registered correspondence posted
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by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mails can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post
office.

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS
On Monday, August 6, 1956
there will be no delivery. The
public counters at the Victoria,
Sheungwan and Kowloon Central
Post Offices will open for public
business from 9 a.m. to Noon and
from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The box jobs at the Victoria
and Kowloon Central Post Offices
will open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sheungwan from 9 a.m. to Noon
and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3
By Air

Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Indo-China, France, 6 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe,
8 p.m.
Canada, 9 p.m.

Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central &
South America, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4
By Air
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kun-
ming, 10 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, N. Borneo, In-
donesia, Australia, New Zealand,
Ceylon, Noon.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe,
6 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, 8 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, Okinawa, Korea,
9 p.m.

Former Hongkong
Resident Dies

Macao, Aug. 3.
Mr. Manuel Simoes, 64, well-
known member of the Portu-
guese community of Hongkong
and former staff member of
Standard Vacuum, died here
suddenly yesterday.

Born in Amarante, Portugal,
the late Mr. Simoes came to
Macao with his family 50 years
ago.—France-Press.

Students from many Euro-
pean countries are attending
the Junior Red Cross Inter-
national Study Centre for a
course at Woburn, England.
At the end of the course the
students will be entertained
in private homes. Six of the
students are pictured at Red
Cross headquarters. From
left are: Judith Hilbert, 16,
of England; Ase Anderson,
16, of Norway; Mrs. Beth
Notgen of Canada; Agneta
Skarige, 17, of Sweden;
Renate Gochrt, 17, of Ger-
many; and Harriet Ann
Marra, 16, of the USA.—
Express Photo.

RAAB GOING TO GERMANY

Vienna, Aug. 2.
Austrian Chancellor Julius
Raab will visit Bonn between
October 23 and 25 this year, it
was officially announced here
today.

The West German Chancellor,
Dr. Konrad Adenauer, sent a
special invitation to the Aus-
trian Chancellor to pay him
an official visit. This had not
been officially accepted.—Reuter.

Heart Injection For Radio Quiz Winner

Buenos Aires, Aug. 2.

While facing a radio microphone to answer
the final question in a 100,000 pesos (\$2,000
sterling) radio quiz an Argentine housewife had
to be given a booster injection by a doctor in the
audience because of the state of her heart.

For some weeks 46-year-old
Mrs. Diana Pastora Arregui de
Martin, a wife, part-time dress-
maker and mother of two, had
won round after round in a
quiz on Greek Mythology.

daughters, Danaus, a greedy
man, had his daughters marry
his nephews so that he could
have two kingdoms. Later he
thought he could have had 50
kingdoms if his daughters
married 50 different kings, but
it was too late.

She would take her place on
the platform facing the micro-
phone, look down, and in a
monotone voice answer one
question after another correctly
while the audience held their
breaths whenever she hesitated.

As Mrs. Arregui de Martin
tells it, she first learned of the
quiz show when she read a bill-
board advertisement posted up
near her home. Thinking that it
would be a good way to earn
some badly-needed money, she
overrode the scoffings of her
husband, a retired railway
worker, and applied to take
part.

KILL HUSBANDS

"So he gave his daughters 50
daggers on the wedding day
with instructions to kill their
husbands. After the festivities,
the daughters retired and 49 of
them slew their husbands. The
50th fell in love with her man
and they fled. The gods were so
wrothful about the crime that
they doomed the 49 unfaithful
kingdoms to pour water in a
bottomless cistern or scoop it
out of Hades with broken
sieves."

And the mythological hurdles
came and she successfully clear-
ed them.

The night she answered the
50,000-peso series of questions
was soon after the June 16
Greek Mythology to while away
the long evening hours. Why
Atlas was condemned to support
the world on his strong shoulders
she finds just as enter-
taining as a murder thriller or
a love story.

As fate would have it, she
got the hardest question of the
lot on that night: "Name eight
of the 12 labours imposed upon
Hercules?"

PROMPTLY REPLIED

She promptly replied. "He
killed the lion of Nemea. He
slew the hydra of Lerna. He
captured alive the wild boar of
Mount Erymanthus. He hunted
Diana's deer. He killed the man-
eating birds of Lake Stympheia.
He slew the Cretan bull. He
killed Diomedes, King of Thrace,
who used to feed his horses with
human flesh. He vanquished the
Amazons and Hippolyta, their
queen. He cleaned the Augean
stables of King Hellis, which
contained a large number of
oxen and had not been tidied in
years.

"Ten," she persevered amid
loud applause, although she
knew that it would lose every-
thing. "He stole the golden apples of Hesper-
ides."

"Eleven. He fetched the cattle
of Geryon," Loud applause and
the intervention of the master
of ceremonies prevented her
from giving the twelfth labour
of Hercules.

A few days later came the
all-or-nothing 100,000-peso
question. When she came on
stage she felt faint. A doctor in
the audience gave her a booster
injection to help her bad heart
which had started to worry her.

PAY TAX

When her doctor heard of it
later, he accused her of being
both mad and reckless. "So much
emotion could have killed you,"
he said. But Mrs. Arregui de
Martin is still alive and hopes
to enjoy her 100,000 pesos—that
is other taxes.

"First," she says, "I plan to
pay the inheritance tax still
outstanding on the small cottage
my father left me."

The cottage, a modest home
on the outskirts of Buenos Aires
has an adjacent parcel of land
which will be sold and the
money divided between her
three brothers and sisters. The
cottage was left to her when her
mother died about a year ago,
but intention staggered by her hus-
band's modest pension, and the
mice was a godsend.

"Next," she adds, "we will
get us some good furniture. The
only two really valuable things
we have at home are the electric
iron and the radio. Of course I
shall buy some books too."

Asked if they would be on
Greek Mythology, she said,
"some of them, not necessarily
all. Just because I'm interested
in mythology does not mean
every book I'll own will be only
on the subject."

In her long and hard life, Mrs.
Arregui de Martin barely finish-
ed primary school, became a
seamstress at the age of 18,
worked as a post office clerk
then returned to stitching which
paid better.

THREE YEARS SCHOOL

Her husband, 32-year-old
Emiliano Isidoro de Martin, did
only three years of primary
school before he emigrated with
his parents from his native
Spain at the age of 18. He
worked successively as a car-
driver in the vegetable market,
as a waiter and as a clerk be-
fore becoming a railway train
dispatcher.—Colin's Mail Special.

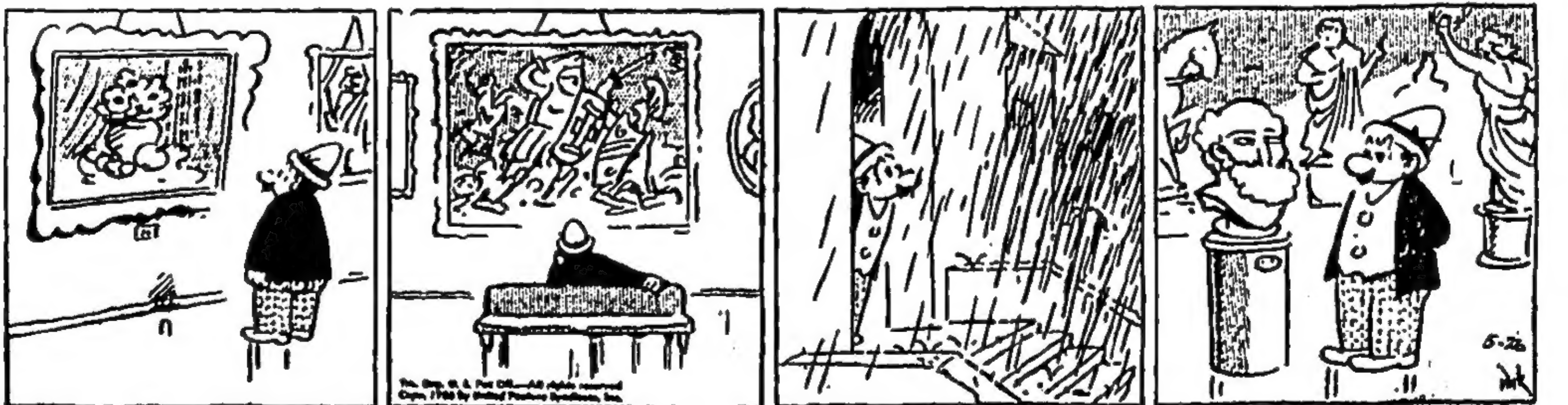
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



ROWNTREES



...this situation
calls for a
San Miguel

